

this state in the service of the United States, and to raise an additional regiment, if necessary.

24. An act to enable the treasurer of the western shore to draw and sell bills of exchange, and for an emission of bills of credit, if necessary.

25. An act to procure an extra supply of provisions of the bread kind, also waggons and horses, for the use of the continental army.

26. An act to expedite the raising an additional battalion of regulars.

27. A supplement to the act to procure an extra supply of provisions of the bread kind, also waggons and horses, for the use of the continental army.

28. An act relating to loans in specie, tenders for debts, and contracts in future, and the establishment of a bank for public purposes.

29. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

#### TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

Friends, and Countrymen!

ALL FREE people, from whom the trust and powers of government are delegated to a representative council, for the better management of the public interests, have a right to be informed at all times, but more especially in great emergencies, of the true situation of their affairs. Duty, therefore, as well as inclination, prompts us to lay before you the exigencies and the danger of this, in common with our sister states, to disclose our wants, our resources, and the means of calling them forth in support of the justest cause and noblest ends a people can contend for. The enemy, convinced by fatal experience, that force and artifice alone will never subdue the stubborn spirit of liberty, have long depended on the failure of our public credit to accomplish their views of conquest: the rapid depreciation of our paper currency, principally owing to the not imposing taxes in due time, and somewhat adequate to the public demands, and the abilities of the people to pay, had given foundation to the opinion, that these states, from the want of money to support the war, would at length give up the contest, and bend to the galling yoke of Britain. The event, however, we trust, will discover this opinion to be as vain and delusive, as many others entertained by our inveterate foe. The congress has recommended to the states a plan for calling in their bills of credit by taxes or otherwise, which has been adopted by this and several other of the states. Taxes equally laid, quickly collected, and faithfully applied, are necessary to give efficacy to the plan, and to restore, and when restored, to preserve public credit. Experience has taught us the necessity of taxation: a free people, feeling that necessity, and the importance of victory, on which their liberty depends, needs no exhortation to submit, even with cheerfulness, to the heaviest taxes; reflect, that these will be but temporary, and the benefits resulting from them most extensive and permanent; if adequate, and timely exertions are made, the war probably may be speedily ended, and will not leave us incumbered with a load of debt, under which the present and future generations must otherwise inevitably labour: by timely and due exertions we shall avoid the evils inseparable from a great national debt. The taxes hitherto imposed cannot be complained of as very burthenome: our present debt, when compared with our probable resources in peace, is far from being alarming; a lingering war, however, besides consuming our inhabitants, wasting our resources, accumulating expense, will subject our country to the cruel and wretched devastations of an enemy, who never yet used even transient victories with moderation; what strong incentives to the most vigorous and spirited efforts are deducible from these reflections! Rise then into action with that ardor, which despising overcomes all difficulties, and which led you, destitute of money, of allies, of arms, and soldiers, to encounter one of the most powerful nations in Europe. Single, and unsupported, raw and undisciplined, you baffled for three successive years the repeated attacks of numerous and veteran bands. Shall we now, when strengthened by a mighty alliance, droop, and desert the field, to which honour, the strongest ties, the dearest interests of humanity, point, to which victory itself invites us? A warlike, potent, and magnanimous nation, has espoused our cause with all that warmth of friendship, and is determined to yield us powerful aid: a respectable land and naval force may be daily expected on our coast from France, ready to act under the orders of our patriotic general. How disgraceful would it be to this state, were it any ways accessory in laying that great, and good man, under the humiliating necessity of avowing to our allies an inability to

undertake any enterprise of consequence against the common enemy, particularly, if that weakness should proceed not from the real liberty of this, and the other states, but from the impotence, the avarice, or want of spirit in their people! We have hitherto done our duty; the general has acknowledged our exertions, and we entreat you, by all that is dear to freemen, not to forfeit the reputation you have so justly acquired, let us see an example of fortitude, perseverance, and disinterestedness; these virtues form the character of true republicans: beware, lest an inordinate love of riches should mark too strongly ours; remember, that you entered upon this war, not through choice, but necessity, not to acquire wealth, or power, but to preserve liberty, and property; remember, that your cause is righteous, that you had not recourse to arms, until the bayonet splintered to your breasts, a discretionary surrender of all that is valuable to us, was demanded with menaces of hostile force, and with all the influence of conscious power; remember too, that you have pledged to each other your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honour, in defence of those rights, without the enjoyment of which, life is but misery, and government a curse.

The general has called upon us to complete our battalions, and for a reinforcement of 2505 militia to join him with all expedition. Considering the approach of harvest, and attentive to your ease and convenience, we have offered to raise an additional battalion, in lieu of the militia, and we have the satisfaction to inform you, that the general has approved the offer, on condition that this battalion be ready at the place of rendezvous by the last of this month at farthest. By the law printed for your information and with which we treat your ready compliance, you will perceive that we have held out the most liberal an encouragement for recruits, upon principles of equality and justice. If from negligence, indifference, or the dread of danger and fatigue, motives too degrading to be imputed to freemen, or from any other cause, this battalion should not be raised in time, we have directed the militia to be called out in classes, to supply the place of regular troops; your duty, your interest, and no doubt your inclination, will impel you to second the views of your representatives; without your co-operation in vain may we make laws, or concert plans for the general cause; these must remain as dead letters, unless inspired by your zeal and activity. We have the honour to represent men, who, sensible of the blessings of liberty, must know, that the continuance of them rests altogether on the successful issue of this war. You feel not, indeed, at present, those distresses, which our brethren, whose country is the immediate scene of action, are exposed to; their calamities, therefore, possibly may make a slighter impression on your minds. Contemplate, we beseech you, the ravages committed by the British forces on the plains of Jersey: behold the dwellings of the poor and rich in flames, or reduced to ashes; the fruits of a long and laborious industry swept instantly away as by a torrent; view the helpless infant, the aged parent, the tender virgin, victims to the savage fury, and unbridled lusts of an insatiable soldiery; view these scenes of horror and dismay; rouse, and revenge these wrongs, for these we too in our turn shall feel, if we refuse our aid to drive these spoilers and invaders from our land: emulate the conduct of the brave militia of our sister states, the proof of courage and patriotism, which they have exhibited, you cannot but applaud, and therefore must wish to imitate, and if possible, surpass.

The prize we are contending for is inestimable: the blood of those heroes, which has been shed in this just and glorious cause, the inviolable ties of plighted faith, the necessity of conquering, gratitude to our illustrious general and to the brave men under his command, all conspiring, call aloud for our redoubled efforts. Our army is weak, and reinforced it must be, to act on the defensive or offensively, as circumstances may require; reinforcements proportionable to those demanded from this, are to be furnished by the other states. The fall of Charles-town, and the distresses of our brave friends in that quarter, have infused fresh vigour into the councils of America; let us, like the Romans of old, draw new resources and an increase of courage, even from defeats, and manifest to the world, that we are then most to be dreaded, when most depressed.

By order of the general assembly,  
DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, Pres. Sen.  
JOSIAS BEALL, Spr. ho. del.

**THREE HUNDRED DOLLAR REWARD.**  
RAN away the 2d of July, a slave, named Jonathan Randall's. A fellow named Peter, a carpenter by trade, a stout, well made man, about 45 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, when he went away, a brown coat, striped jacket and trousers, a round hat with a small hole between the brows; and a wench named Rachel, about 19 years old, much pitted with the small pox; had on, when she went away, a blue camblet petticoat, with a linen wrapper.

Whoever secures said negroes in any good faith receive the above reward, or in proportion to either, by applying to Mr. Isaac M. Hard, in Annapolis.

Charles county, April 17, 1780.

I HAVE in my custody, committed as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself David, and says he belongs to Mr. James Lloyd of James river; he says he is about twenty-two years of age, he is a middle sized fellow, remarkably black, and speaks good English; had on, when delivered to me, a striped country cloth jacket and breeches, country linen shirt, one pair white yarn hole, and one pair black coloured mixed yarn ditto, a pair of old shoes and an old country cotton cap. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

BENJAMIN CAWOOD, thereto.

Prince George's county, May 16, 1780.

A PETITION will be offered to the session of assembly, after this notice has been given eight weeks, for an act to admit recording and to give effect from the date of deed executed in this county, by Matthew Spots and Margaret his wife, to John Hammetton, first tract of land lying in the aforesaid county.

JOHN HAMMETTON.

ACCOUNT and pocket books, writing wrapping, and blotter paper, lampblack, waxes, sealing wax, and a variety of books and stationery too, tedious to enumerate, or can may be had of M. K. Goddard, at the printing-office in Baltimore-town, in exchange for clean linen and cotton rags, coarse or fine, old cloth, and junk. A large quantity of the articles are now much wanted, at the paper mill, near Elk-Ridge Landing, where, as well as at the printing-office in Baltimore, the highest prices will be given.

If the mill above mentioned is supplied with such rags as have been usually thrown away, they will be immediately converted into good paper, and offered for sale at the printing-office in Baltimore, and Annapolis, at a much cheaper rate than any imported paper can possibly be sold.

Clean linen and cotton rags are also taken, and the highest prices given, by Frederick Green.

WILLIAM PRICHARD, BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, in Market street, Baltimore.

BEGS leave to inform the friends of literature and science in Annapolis, that he has again returned to Baltimore, where he has opened a commodious book store, and has for sale books in various bindings, and in most modern languages; where gentlemen of the bar, the faculty, or the gown, may furnish themselves upon as reasonable terms as the times will admit of. He hopes by an assiduous attention to the improvement of his collection, with such additions as the unsettled state of the times will permit, and by reasonable profits, to prove himself not unworthy the favourable countenance of the public in general and his friends in particular. As he flatters himself his conduct in his literary business will not fail of giving satisfaction to those who may honour him with any commission in either the bookselling or stationary branch. Their most respectfully obedient humble servant.

WILLIAM PRICHARD.

N. B. Books given in exchange for books ready money for any gentleman's library.

Annapolis, June 15, 1780.

FOR SALE, A QUANTITY of very old BARBARA and MAIRA SPIRIT, by JAMES WILLIAMS.

LAW'S of MARYLAND, printed March session, 1780, may be had at the printing-office.

Advertisements omitted will be inserted next week.